The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor occurring in the federal, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

VOL. 7. NO. 3. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1917 WHOLE NO. 315

PROFITEERS CHECKED BY FEDERAL STATUTE

New York, April 14.—In Wall street it is agreed that the day for unbridled war profits is now at an end that the Washington administration has concluded that if some people cannot contribute their brains, their money must at least be checked in its extortionate flow, if the nation is to be successful with war.

With many business interests now looking for their niche at the disposal of the government, it is the general conclusion that the recent legislation empowers the president of the United States to seize those plants any time he believes excessive profits are being realized or to take over the management of any plant does not give the government a monopoly over the offering of ending during war or whom war is imminent.

It is whispered in financial circles that one reason behind the recent sharp advance and the price of copper for government use up to 27 cents a pound, in the face of a modest price, was because those manufacturers knew that federal control over the two properties to set their own price at copper and that the lowest price that was made in the hope that prices would not be raised higher than that.

Under the army reorganization act, passed last year, the president is given unlimited authority to take immediate possession of any property whose owner does not refuse to give precedence in United States for military purposes in time of war or when war is imminent.

Power is provided in the act whereby there is refusal to furnish arms, ammunition, or any other munitions of war, or engine or equipment, "at a reasonable price or otherwise" he (the president) may seize them.

Later this law "confiscation," "running our own business," and other stubborn words have aroused the fighting editors of other days. Violation of the statute is a felony, and the fine for possible heads of the offending individual, firm, or corporation, and the imprisonment shall, upon conviction, be imposed not less than three years and not exceeding $5,000.

"CAN'T-STRIKE" LAW TOTALLY DISCREDITED

Denver, April 14.—Colorado's "can't-strike" law, which was widely heralded as the model for the United States, is thoroughly discredited by organized workers in this state, according to the statement of the state executive board of the State Federation of Labor, which holds that this, if not the worst, are to be considered as such while state laws do belong to the province.

The "ifs and ons" of a tainted device who was billed among the court in award compensation based on wages that never set both the money paid by the said company and the fine paid by contractors. The insurance company that insured the said people against loss under the workmen's compensation law carried the risk for the state. The part of the wages. The court decided that they are not to be paid. Presiding Judge Bain fined said.

The company could not have received the use if the employer had not put him in the way of profiting thereby, and we may well conclude that the fine were an additional compensation to the employer. In effect to bond, lodging or real furnishing fine to the money was to be paid.

The person rendering the service considers that the up to his a a. and the fine was to be paid to the employer. An extra hour up pay or agreement. Under the decision up to compensation paid a payment or money actually due. The court decided that the money was to be considered as a part of the cost of the entertainment. Not a dinner, a dinner or public conveyance, and it is required both by the Colorado and the Kansas statutes that a per percent of the wages which the employer invests the person agreed to pay."

COSSACKS FOR NEW YORK.

Albany, N. Y., April 14.—Both branches of the state legislature have passed a measure creating the establishment of the state police system.

Governor Whitman, their office under the former "the goat" in this campaign for governor, has been making a fight to protect his rural communities. Organized labor in the city (last 10 centers was defeated in the senate when it was put to a vote.

The measure provides for a force of 1,000 men, to be known as the "Cossacks of New York." The governor is to appoint the commissioner, who shall receive $5,000 a year, and the force is to be organized on a military basis. Each man will be required to serve three years and not exceeding $6.00.

GOVERNMENT CUTS BID.

Washington, April 14.—The U. W. Ellis company, New York, the only private bidder for armor plate, has cut the offered price a recent steel company, the government to set a "reasonable" price for war armor plate.

The company's bid for torpedoes was declined by the Portsmouth navy yard in Dakota. The company cut 200 on each torpedo, but the government thought the matter was referred to the bureau of ordnance for action as to whether the price is "reasonable" price. The bureau reported a cut of $1,500 in the price of each gun. After company was forwarded a cold, matter-of-fact letter, in which the price was cited.

"These prices have been determined upon in connection with the bureau, are reasonable, and acceptable to it. To act in an unfriendly fair and equitable path in the contract.

"You will, therefore, proceed with the manufacture of the guns in accordance with the terms of the contract, and the bureau will not entertain any further offers in the line specified in the contracts under consideration.

As the law permits the government to seize the plant, the company has announced that it "would gladly accept the offer at the time named."

This transaction saves the government $1,500,000. The bill, which has felt the effect of the new law and has reduced it $3,000,000 for armor and navy supplies.

INJUNCTION A MENACE.

Sacramento, Cal., April 14.—"If there is a law against the injunction, I have not it there surely is, the people have also for issued as a writ of injunction. If there is a provided how such shall be complied with," declared the head of the International Seaman's union, in support of an anti-injunction bill now before the legislature.

"When the course of equity take jurisdiction over and issue injunctions in labor disputes, it is continuing, and there is no to protect business, which, under late rulings by supreme, is not to be considered property. These rulings are condemned by other courts which hold that the relations between employers and employes, between employers and employes, are relations, and, as such, it regulated at all, are regulated by police power, and not by law only."

The campaign of Michigan unionists against injunctions has aroused employers' organizations, which make it known to all that the workers would break laws.

BARBERS STRIKE; RAISE WAGES.

Mine City, Mont., April 14.—After a 24-hour strike, employing barbers agreed to the demands of the barbers' union No. 62—$2 a week and 50 per cent over $20.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., April 14.—The barbers' union has organized a strike against increase as the result of a strike that involved seventeen shops. Practically all are organized.

Joplin, Mo., April 14.—Wage increases and an additional quarantine of 30 d week have been secured by the Joplin barbers after a short strike.

TRUST "BUSTING" FINE.

Philadelphia, April 14.—The first case of the penalty of the Sherman anti-trust law to be collected in criminal cases was paid to-day when the Reading company paid in dividends more than half an acre in the oil trust, lodged decision of the Philadelphia federal court, that was a local newspaper.

The fine was paid by the local carrier Reading $6,125,000. The companies with $2,000,000 for the first three months of $2,000,000 for the first three months of $2,

ACTIVE IN DECATUR.

Decatur, Ill., April 14.—Building trades unionists have secured substantial wage increases for the first of the month. Carpenters raised wages 10 cents an hour; plumbers, 5; painters, 5; bricklayers, 5; hod carriers, 4 cents; painters, an average of 5g cents.

BREWERY WORKERS GAIN.

Schenectady, Pa., April 14.—Brewery managers in the city have signed a new agreement with Brewery Workers' union No. 29, 200 strong, which provides that wages are increased 10 per cent and increased 10 per cent and increased 10 per cent and increased 10 per cent.

BRICKLAYERS ADVANCE.

Danbury, Conn., April 14.—Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' union has recently secured a new agreement. Wages are increased from $4.50 to $4.75 a day.

KILL EQUAL SUFFRAGE BILL.

St. Paul, Minn., April 14.—Hope for equal suffrage were blasted by the state senate, defeating a bill to submit the question to vote for presidential electors.

SMALL TIPS LEGALIZED BY NEW YORK COURT

Albany, N. Y., April 14.—While trade unionists protest against the tip system and urge a definite living wage, the authorities continue to uphold the custom. The court of appeals holds that tips, if not the wage, are to be considered as such while state law declares to the employer.

The wife and son of a tainted driver who was killed asked the court in award compensation based on wages that never set both the money paid by the said company and the fine paid by contractors. The insurance company that insured the said people against loss under the workmen's compensation law carried the risk for the state. The part of the wages. The court decided that they are not to be paid. Presiding Judge Bain fined said.

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OREGON'S WAGE LAW FOR WOMEN IS LEGAL

Washington, April 14.—The United States supreme court has upheld the Oregon minimum wage law for women and the theory of "the right of contract" has been dealt a staggering blow.

The court sustained the act by a 4-to-4 vote and as a result no employer relieves from the act and by the judgment, she stands announced that the law was upheld. Justice Brandeis took no part in the deliberations as he was counsel for the state when the case was first argued.

It is the first time the court has rendered a decision of this character which will affect women's minimum wage laws of Massachusetts, California, Arkansas, Washington, Wisconsin, Nebraska, California, Utah, Massachusetts and Nebraska.

The Oregon law empowers the state industrial welfare commission to fix the hours of women and children and the wages of women in any occupation. A minimum wage sufficient to thoroughly safe to enable the operation of the law is required to be paid that it control the cost of living without due process of law. The supreme court supreme court upheld the law.

TRUST'S WAGE INCREASE CAN'T CONCEAL PROFITS

New York, April 14.—While the public press is jubilant over wage increases announced by the United States Steel corporation, comparative position is seldom mentioned in trade journals throughout the year. It is stated that the last increase of 10 per cent will result in the net cost of the corporation's $50,000 000 "private." But the fact that the unfortunate employes are, although some receive increases, is not that the upward trend of clean consolidated workers are the profits.

Against this total wage increase of $27,000,000 the corporation has already shown the annual report of the corporation, income record, which is expected to show the profits for 1917 over $225,000,000, which is $50,000,000 more than 1916. This means that the steel trust's profits for the year before, or a net income of nearly $175,000,000 after payment of interest, millions of profits over additional into the pockets of the stockholders, mostly Europe. Despite the trust's wage increase in the face of this enormous profit acknowledgment.

"Labor" shares in the gross receipts of the steel corporation last year was about 17 per cent. Its employes' share this year of the corporation's history, despite the wage increase, will be about 15 per cent.

To prove its point, the Times quotes from the last annual report of the financial paper, which shows labor's per cent of gross receipts in 1916 was 17.4, and last year, when most of the mine increases were given, it was 17.1, whereas in 1914 although the trust's share of wages was 17.4 per cent.

TRAMPSTERS RAISE WAGES.

St. Louis, Mo., April 14.—The new agreement secured by the Wagon Drivers' union has increased the wages of teamsters 10 per cent.

Holyoke, Mass., April 14.—Teamsters in the city signed a new agreement with Teamsters' union No. 191. Wages are increased $1 a day. Starting hours are 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. Overtime is paid at the rate of 50 cents an hour. Sunday work, except for hack men and helpers, is forbidden. Helpers are employed for the rate of price and one-half shall be paid.

TEAMSTERS RAISE WAGES.

Springfield, Ill., April 14.—Teamsters' union No. 142 has signed a agreement with the Team Owners' association, whose members control the certain business of the city.

BOILER INSPECTORS NEEDED.

San Francisco, April 14.—In urging the necessity for frequent boiler inspections by state boiler inspectors, Commissioner Gross commissioner in this statement in its annual report says that the commissioner's work transmission energy is exerted when the boiler is under pressure. The force that exists under four of under under a steam pressure of 100 pounds per square inch, both pressure as many energy as a pound of its pressure. That is because that energy inspections be made or steam boilers be condemned because they are in a safe condition to operate."

DECORATION FIGURES.

Washington, April 14.—The bureau of immigration, department of, labor, reports that 1,218,480 aliens arrived last fiscal year, 1,218,480 departed. Of the immigrants 1,218,480 were admitted the largest number, 1,218; Greece, 1,218; Italy, 1,218; Mexico, 1,218; Russia, 1,218; Spain, 85. Not a single immigrant came from Germany, Austria-Hungary or Turkey. Labor for American industry and not from Germany, Austria-Hungary or Turkey, Austria, Servia and Montenegro.

TEXAS HOT HEALTH, CARED FOR

Galveston, Tex., April 14.—Dr. S. J. Crumbine, state health officer, addressed the section of the Texas Medical association on the protection of city trees and refuse and the prevention of flies, mosquitoes and threatened epidemics. He declared that the city of Galveston should be protected 200 be believe that behind the fence there should be trees.

WIN SENIORITY RIGHTS.

Augusta, Ark., April 14.—Nearly 50 members of the Order of Railway Conductors employed railroad machine shops at Bailey Grove, succeeded work for 5 hours by machine seniority rights. Machinists' union No. 23 directed the movement.

TRAMPSTERS RAISE WAGES.

Chelmsford, April 14.—Bakery Drivers' union has closed an agreement with a local concern whereby wages are increased $2 a week.

WORKERS MUST UNITE TO SECURE JUSTICE

Chicago, April 14.—"The organization of labor on trade union lines is labor's natural resistance against the encroachments of capital, and the organized movement must embrace every occupation and industry," writes President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to the official journal of that organization.

"Labor's share in the results of production is meagerness; it does not enter the "trade of wild farce," he says. "It does not participate in the profits of the superlative of physical force. There is no provision for old age, for sickness and old age. The average compensation paid to laborers is pitiful. The cost of living keeps pace with labor power for the worse.

"Capital, on the other hand, claims everything. It claims the profits of labor (or management and personal services; it claims upon natural riches and privileges; it takes into account probable losses. It claims for the insurance, depreciation, building and machinery. It adds, consideration expenses some items which do not stand the test of publicity.

"Which leadership in wealth drive in order to control the excessive profits claimed from labor? The only weapon of capital control is monetary dividend and trading by the stockholders in the corporation. Labor's power to control the profits is by the stockholders in the corporation. Labor's power to control the profits is by increase constantly the share received by capital, and also by the stockholders' own share received by labor.

"The basis of the organization of the profits of industry is fundamentally wrong; there is no relation between the profits and the wages. The profits of capital are at highwater. All forms operate in favor of capital and against labor. It is a law industries where corporate power is comparatively small, and where corporations are not formed, labor's share is relatively larger than in those where it is grossly unfair, with an unjust distribution.

"With the success of the people organized in trade unions, the profits of industry will grow in proportion to the wages.

PAINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Orange, N. J., April 14.—Painters' union No. 30 has secured a wage increase of 50 cents a day.

Augusta, Ga., April 14.—After a four-hour strike painters secured the 9-hour day and a wage increase of 50 cents.

Lima, O., April 14.—Wages have been increased from $3 to $3.50 a day by Painters' union No. 40.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 14.—Painters' union No. 125 is winning its strike for increased wages. Most of the union workers are being paid the new $5-cent rate.

Peoria, Ill., April 14.—Members of Painters' union No. 317 are now working under a new agreement which provides for which raises wages 5 cents an hour.

Toronto, Can., April 14.—A three-year agreement has been concluded and secured an agreement with employers, whereby are raised from 45 to 50 cents an hour.

80,000 WHITE ILLITERATES.

Columbia, S. C., April 14.—George D. Tillman, state superintendent of education, gives the statement on conditions concerning illiteracy in South Carolina. He said: Income living standards:

"Not to educate the people, there are, over 80,000 white illiterates. Many, if not a majority of these are in the mill villages. Of our 151 corporations, 71 per cent are in the piedmont section. In the districts attended, total enrollment ever 50 per cent.

"Poverty and misfortune make it impossible for many of the children of mill to earn a living for the family; such children are forced to work. Many such children can be most most advantageously employed in the mills. Many mills are physically incapacitated for making a living. Women in factories, and those with large families, who must depend upon the labor of the children, the duty instead of their own labor."

"THE SKY'S THE LIMIT."

Grand Forks, N. D., April 14.—A meeting of the Non-Partisan league was addressed by Governor Lynn J. Frazier, who declared that the league will put on their ticket candidates for state offices and succeed an entire state government. His speech was the keynote of the league.

"We merely put well out some space," said President Townley. "Let's hear what it is that you want to say."

"The sky's the limit," shouted a voice, and the meeting was adjourned.

TO MEET ON LUDLOW'S FIELD.

Ludlow, Col., April 14.—Sunday, April 15, has been named as the date for a celebration uniting on the site of the tent colony where women and children were shot by armed thugs in April, 1914. On the two days' program will be the unveiling of a tiger-cut organizing campaign and have been arranged with the United Victor-American Fuel company, one of the companies involved in the strike.

HUGE PROFITS IN FIRE ARMS.

Hartford, Conn., April 14.—Low wage employes of the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing company paid big dividends in the annual report of this company, which shows profits for the year were 20 per cent, or $7,500,000. The capital stock of the company has been increased from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000. There are 2,500 employes on the pay roll.

MACHINISTS WANT MORE.

Nashville, Tenn., April 14.—Practically all machinists in this city are affected by a demand by last week's strike order of Machinists' union No. 212, which is now engaging to enforce a higher wage scale. Several employers have agreed to pay the new rate.

KILL FELLOW-SERVANT BILL.

Nashville Tenn., April 14.—The house of representatives has killed the fellow-servant bill after it had been accepted to apply to all car mine companies and to engage about. The women's minimum wage bill, which provided wages of less than $8 a week, was also killed.

CARPENTERS ADVANCE.

Allentown, Pa., April 14.—Organized carpenters in this city and Bethlehem have secured substantial wage increases. Wages

KENTUCKY MINERS OPPOSE FEUDALISM

Indianapolis, April 14.—"In the agenda for consideration of the miners in a call convention of the United Mine Workers of America, to be held in Indianapolis, May 15, 16 and 17, will be the question of the abolition of the company store system," said the United Mine Workers' journal, in its issue of April 12.

"Some day in remedies is a fact that industrial problems, as we meet them in Kentucky, West Virginia, and Colorado, have their root in other fields and must be other explored by us before permanent relief can be secured. Until we are left nothing to do but to meet conditions as they arise, and to make the best settlement we can under the circumstances.

"But in matters of Kentucky are that the company store system is the most deadly method to those known as the "company" store. In the case of the owners are an absentee landlord, who leases the mine to some one else, who in turn sublets to the miners. The latter are required to trade at the company store, and the profits are divided between the owner and the operator.

"Other legislation secured in a number of states, such as the abolition of the company store, the check-weighman system, establishment of the eight-hour day, and the collection of statistics, still labor law strengthened.

NON-UNIONISTS STRIKE.

Detroit, April 14.—Non-union pattern makers employed by the City Patterns company have struck in sympathy with the strike of members of Pattern Makers' union No. 16. When the recent strike of organized pattern makers was settled the company refused to sign the agreement and have been operating with non-union men. Pattern makers' union No. 16 has declared the Pattern Makers' association.

BAKERS ENSURE UNION SHOP.

Louisville, Ky., April 14.—The Wagner Baking company has signed an agreement with Bakers' union No. 6, which provides that all employes must be members of the union. Wages are increased from $12 to $13 a week; overtime is paid at the rate of 50 cents an hour. Sunday work is forbidden.

SHOP MEN WANT MORE.

Kansas City, Kan., April 14.—Machinists' union No. 212 has secured a wage increase of 5 cents an hour for its members employed in the railroad shops. Other shop men are demanding the same increase.

STEAM SHOVEL MEN STRIKE.

Pittsburgh, April 14.—Steam shovel men employed by the Pittsburgh Coal company and Crucible Steel company have struck for an increase in wages. Men employed by the Pittsburgh Coal company receive $3.50 a day and those employed by the Crucible Steel company receive $3.75 a day. They demand $4 a day.

WORKERS REFUSE CONCESSION.

Chicago, April 14.—Striking workers in the plant of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool company refused to accept a compromise offer of 5 cents an hour increase. The strikers demand 10 cents an hour increase.

APPRENTICE BILL KILLED.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 14.—After many years of unsuccessful legislation, a measure providing for the apprenticeship of boys, introduced in the senate by Senator Vare, was killed by the senate.

The bill would have become a further amendment to the present law, which requires that boys under the age of 16 years must be employed in the state. The bill would have required that boys between the ages of 16 and 21 years must be employed in the state. The bill would have required that boys between the ages of 16 and 21 years must be employed in the state.

PICKETING UPHELD.

Canton, Pa., April 14.—The right of picketing was upheld by Judge Kinsman in the court of common pleas in a decision handed down in the case of the Canton Bridge company against the Canton Bridge company. The case was brought by the Canton Bridge company against the Canton Bridge company. The case was brought by the Canton Bridge company against the Canton Bridge company.

PAY FOR CRIPPLED TOILERS.

Norristown, Pa., April 14.—Three men were killed and two injured by a boiler explosion during the night at the plant of the Norristown Silk company. The explosion was so great that it was heard for miles around. The boiler was blown to pieces and the men were thrown into the air. The explosion was caused by the boiler being overheated.

FORTY PLAN CUTBACKS.

Philadelphia, April 14.—Forty-two of the 48 members of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company have signed the national employment management plan, which provides that employes are organized "always" whether the company likes it or not, and not permitting him to develop his own ideas. The plan was first adopted by the company in 1916, and has been in operation since then. The plan was first adopted by the company in 1916, and has been in operation since then.

NEW TEXAS LEGISLATION.

Austin, Tex., April 14.—A new employers' liability law is the most important legislation that is now before the state legislature. It is expected to pass without much opposition. The bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Vare, and was referred to the committee on labor. It was reported favorably by the committee, and was passed by the senate. It is now before the house.

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TEN-HOUR LAW APHELD BY U. S. SUPREME COURT

Washington, April 16.—By more than two to one the supreme court of the United States today upheld the constitutionality of the Adamson law providing for the eight-hour day for men employed on railroads engaged in interstate commerce. The decision was announced by Chief Justice White. The vote was 5 to 3. Justices Clarke, Day and McKenna dissented.

The court decided that the 8-hour law was not in violation of the fifth amendment to the constitution, which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty and property, but that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty and property, but that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty and property.

In rendering the decision Chief Justice White said:

"The contention that the operation of the act will be unjust to the railroads because it will not be possible to adequately for the increased wages required by the act was a matter for consideration by congress when it passed the act, and not by the courts. Any action by the courts would be a usurpation of the power of congress."

The court opened with approval to a 10-hour day for railroad employes. In view of the declaration in the Adamson law that eight hours should be a basis for a longer service than 8 hours per day, the court held that the act was valid, and that the legislative requirement is for over eight hours' service of the latter is not unreasonable.

TEXAS "LAWFULLY" DRY SO.

Chicago, April 14.—Prosecutors in Cook county are preparing to enforce the state prohibition law, which goes into effect on May 1, it was announced today. Attorney General Brundage will direct the campaign.

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PAY FOR CRIPPLED TOILERS.

Norristown, Pa., April 14.—Three men were killed and two injured by a boiler explosion during the night at the plant of the Norristown Silk company. The explosion was so great that it was heard for miles around. The boiler was blown to pieces and the men were thrown into the air. The explosion was caused by the boiler being overheated.

FORTY PLAN CUTBACKS.

Philadelphia, April 14.—Forty-two of the 48 members of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company have signed the national employment management plan, which provides that employes are organized "always" whether the company likes it or not, and not permitting him to develop his own ideas. The plan was first adopted by the company in 1916, and has been in operation since then. The plan was first adopted by the company in 1916, and has been in operation since then.

NEW TEXAS LEGISLATION.

Austin, Tex., April 14.—A new employers' liability law is the most important legislation that is now before the state legislature. It is expected to pass without much opposition. The bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Vare, and was referred to the committee on labor. It was reported favorably by the committee, and was passed by the senate. It is now before the house.

Other legislation secured in a number of states, such as the abolition of the company store, the check-weighman system, establishment of the eight-hour day, and the collection of statistics, still labor law strengthened.

NON-UNIONISTS STRIKE.

Detroit, April 14.—Non-union pattern makers employed by the City Patterns company have struck in sympathy with the strike of members of Pattern Makers' union No. 16. When the recent strike of organized pattern makers was settled the company refused to sign the agreement and have been operating with non-union men. Pattern makers' union No. 16 has declared the Pattern Makers' association.

BAKERS ENSURE UNION SHOP.

Louisville, Ky., April 14.—The Wagner Baking company has signed an agreement with Bakers' union No. 6, which provides that all employes must be members of the union. Wages are increased from $12 to $13 a week; overtime is paid at the rate of 50 cents an hour. Sunday work is forbidden.

SHOP MEN WANT MORE.

Kansas City, Kan., April 14.—Machinists' union No. 212 has secured a wage increase of 5 cents an hour for its members employed in the railroad shops. Other shop men are demanding the same increase.

STEAM SHOVEL MEN STRIKE.

Pittsburgh, April 14.—Steam shovel men employed by the Pittsburgh Coal company and Crucible Steel company have struck for an increase in wages. Men employed by the Pittsburgh Coal company receive $3.50 a day and those employed by the Crucible Steel company receive $3.75 a day. They demand $4 a day.

WORKERS REFUSE CONCESSION.

Chicago, April 14.—Striking workers in the plant of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool company refused to accept a compromise offer of 5 cents an hour increase. The strikers demand 10 cents an hour increase.